

Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP) Report

For

Campion Residence & Renewal Center



Prepared by the
Massachusetts Department of
Environmental Protection,
Bureau of Resource Protection,
Drinking Water Program

Date Prepared:
February 8, 2001

Table 1: Public Water System (PWS) Information

<i>PWS NAME</i>	Campion Residence & Renewal Center
<i>PWS Address</i>	319 Concord Road
<i>City/Town</i>	Weston, Massachusetts
<i>PWS ID Number</i>	3333001
<i>Local Contact</i>	William Hays - Certified Operator
<i>Phone Number</i>	(781) 894-0751

<i>Well Name</i>	<i>Source ID#</i>	<i>Zone I (in feet)</i>	<i>IWPA (in feet)</i>	<i>Source Susceptibility</i>
Well #1	3333001-01G	264	674	High

What is SWAP?

The Source Water Assessment Program (SWAP), established under the federal Safe Drinking Water Act, requires every state to:

- ? inventory land uses within the recharge areas of all public water supply sources;
- ? assess the susceptibility of drinking water sources to contamination from these land uses; and
- ? publicize the results to provide support for improved protection.

SWAP and Water Quality

Susceptibility of a drinking water source does *not* imply poor water quality. Actual water quality is best reflected by the results of regular water tests.

Water suppliers protect drinking water by monitoring for more than 100 chemicals, treating water supplies, and using source protection measures to ensure that safe water is delivered to the tap.

INTRODUCTION

We are all concerned about the quality of the water we drink. Drinking water wells may be threatened by many potential contaminant sources, including septic systems, road salting, and improper disposal of hazardous materials. Citizens and local officials can work together to better protect these drinking water sources.

Purpose of this report:

This report is a planning tool to support local and state efforts to improve water supply protection. By identifying land uses within water supply protection areas that may be potential contaminant sources, the assessment helps focus protection efforts on appropriate best management practices (BMPs) and drinking water source protection measures. Department of Environmental Protection (DEP) staff are available to provide information about funding and other resources that may be available to your community.

This report includes:

1. Description of the Water System
2. Discussion of Land Uses within Protection Areas
3. Recommendations for Protection
4. Attachments, including a Map of the Protection Areas

1. DESCRIPTION OF THE WATER SYSTEM

The Well

The well for the Campion Residence & Renewal Center is located approximately 500 feet to the southeast of the center of the main parking lot. Well #1 has a Zone I radius of 264 feet and an Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA) radius of 674 feet. The well is located in a sand and gravel aquifer with a high vulnerability to contamination due to the absence of hydrogeologic barriers that can prevent contaminant migration. Please refer to the attached map for the well location, Zone I and IWPA. For current information on monitoring results and treatment, please contact the Public Water System contact person listed above in Table 1.

What is a Protection Area?

A well's water supply protection area is the land around the well where protection activities should be focused. Each well has a Zone I protective radius and an Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA).

- **The Zone I** is the area that should be owned or controlled by the water supplier and limited to water supply activities.

- **The IWPA** is the larger area that is likely to contribute water to the well.

In many instances the IWPA does not include the entire land area that could contribute water to the well. Therefore, the well may be susceptible to contamination from activities outside of the IWPA that are not identified in this report.

What is Susceptibility?

Susceptibility is a measure of a well's potential to become contaminated due to land uses and activities within the Zone I and Interim Wellhead Protection Area (IWPA).

2. DISCUSSION OF LAND USES IN THE PROTECTION AREAS

There are a number of land uses and activities within the drinking water supply protection areas that are potential sources of contamination.

Key issues include:

Inappropriate activities in Zone I

The overall ranking of susceptibility to contamination for the well is **moderate**, based on the presence of at least one **moderate** threat land use or activity in the IWPA, as seen in Table 2.

1. **Zone Is** – Currently, the well does not meet DEP's restrictions, which only allow water supply related activities in Zone Is. The Campion Residence & Renewal Center's Zone I contains a trail that is used for equine recreation. Horse manure and urine can be potential sources of microbial contamination if improperly managed.

The public water supplier does not own and/or control all land encompassed by the Zone I. Please note that systems not meeting DEP Zone I requirements must get DEP approval and address Zone I issues prior to increasing water use or modifying systems.

Recommendations:

- 3 Remove all non-water supply activities from the Zone I to comply with DEP's Zone I requirements.
- 3 Incorporate best management practices such as vegetated buffers to reduce the risk of impaired water quality from non-water supply activities.

Implementing the following recommendations will reduce the system's susceptibility to contamination.

3. PROTECTION RECOMMENDATIONS

Implementing protection measures and best management practices (BMPs) will reduce the Campion Residence & Renewal Center's well's susceptibility to contamination. The Campion Center is commended for posting the Zone I with Drinking Water Protection Area signs. The Campion Center should review and adopt the key recommendations above and the following:

Table 2: Table of Activities within the Water Supply Protection Areas

Potential Contaminant Sources	Zone I	IWPA	Threat	Comments
Passive Equestrian Recreation	Yes	Yes	Moderate	Fact sheets were provided by DEP on best management practices for horse related activities
Septic System	No	Yes	Moderate	See septic systems brochure attached
Lawn Care/Gardening	No	Yes	Moderate	Fertilizer and pesticide use – see attachment

For more information on Contaminants of Concern associated with individual facility types and land uses please see the SWAP Draft Land Use /Associated Contaminants Matrix on DEP's website - www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/.

Glossary

Zone I: The area closest to a well; a 100 to 400 foot radius proportional to the well's pumping rate. To determine your Zone I radius, refer to the attached map.

IWPA: A 400 foot to ½ mile radius around a public water supply well proportional to its pumping rate; the area DEP recommends for protection in the absence of a defined Zone I I. To determine IWPA radius, refer to the attached map.

Zone II: The primary recharge area defined by a hydrogeologic study.

Aquifer: An underground water-bearing layer of permeable material that will yield water in a usable quantity to a well.

Hydrogeologic Barrier: An underground layer of impermeable material that resists penetration by water.

Recharge Area: The surface area that contributes water to a well.

Zone I:

- ✓ Keep non-water supply activities out of the Zone I.
- ✓ Work with horse owners in developing best management practices related to passive equestrian activities in the Zone I.
- ✓ Consider well relocation if Zone I threats cannot be mitigated.
- ✓ Continue the wise practice of prohibiting public access to the well and pumphouse by locking facilities, and posting signs.
- ✓ Conduct regular inspections of the Zone I. Look for illegal dumping, evidence of vandalism, check any above ground tanks for leaks, etc.
- ✓ If it's not feasible to purchase privately owned land within the Zone I at this time, consider a conservation restriction that would prohibit potentially threatening activities or a right of first refusal to purchase the property.
- ✓ Do not use or store pesticides, fertilizers or road salt within the Zone I.

Training and Education:

- ✓ Train staff on proper hazardous material use, disposal, emergency response, and best management practices; include custodial staff, groundskeepers, certified operators, and food preparation staff.
- ✓ Post drinking water protection area signs at key visibility locations.
- ✓ Work with your community to ensure that stormwater runoff is directed away from the well and is treated according to DEP guidance.

Facilities Management:

- ✓ Implement standard operating procedures regarding proper storage, use and disposal of hazardous materials. To learn more, see the hazardous materials guidance manual at www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws/dwspubs.html
- ✓ Implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the use of fertilizer, herbicides and pesticides on Campion Residence & Renewal Center's property.
- ✓ Eliminate non-sanitary wastewater discharges to on-site septic systems. Instead, in areas using hazardous materials, discharge drains to a tight tank.
- ✓ Septic system components should be located, inspected, and maintained on a regular basis. Refer to attachments for more information regarding septic systems.
- ✓ For utility transformers that may contain PCBs, contact the utility to determine if PCBs have been replaced. If PCBs are present, urge their immediate replacement. Keep the area near the transformer free of tree limbs that could endanger the transformer in a storm.

- 3 Implement Best Management Practices (BMPs) for the use of fertilizer, herbicides and pesticides on **facility** property.

Planning:

- ✓ Work with local officials in Weston in creating a Groundwater Protection District Bylaw to meet current DEP regulations, and include the Campion Residence & Renewal Center's IWPA to assist you in improving protection.
- ✓ Have a plan to address short-term water shortages and long-term water demands. Keep the phone number of a bottled water company readily available.
- ✓ Supplement the SWAP assessment with additional local information and incorporate it into water supply educational efforts. Use a potential contaminant threat inventory to assist in setting priorities, focusing inspections, and creating educational activities.

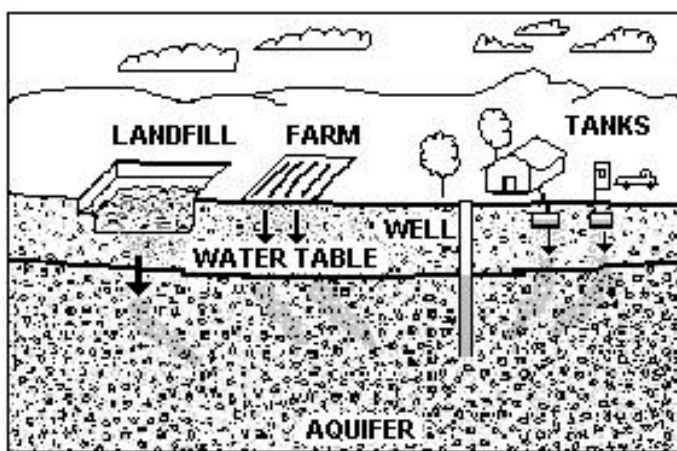


Figure 1: Example of how a well could become contaminated by different land uses and activities.

For More Information:

Contact Anita Wolovick in DEP's Wilmington Office at (978) 661-7768 for more information and for assistance in improving current protection measures.

More information relating to drinking water and source protection is available on DEP's web site at:
www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws.

Copies of this assessment have been provided to the water department, town boards, the town library and the local media.

Funding:

The Department's Wellhead Grant Protection Program provides funds to assist public water suppliers in addressing Wellhead protection through local projects. Protection recommendations discussed in this document may be eligible for funding under the 2001 "Wellhead Protection Grant Program". For additional information, please refer to the attached program fact sheet from last year (Please note: each program year the Department posts a new Request for Response for the Grant program (RFR)).

These recommendations are only part of your ongoing local drinking water source protection. Citizens and community officials should use this SWAP report to spur discussion of local drinking water protection measures.

4. ATTACHMENTS

- Map of the Public Water Supply (PWS) Protection Area.
- Wellhead Protection Tips For Small Public Water Systems
- A Reference Guide for Homeowners: Your Septic System
- Protecting Groundwater from Pesticides
- Healthy Lawn/Healthy Environment
- Recommended Source Protection Measures Factsheet
- **Industrial Floor Drains Brochure**
- **Wellhead Protection Grant Program Fact Sheet**
- **Source Protection Sign Order Form**
- DEP Publications: Hazardous Waste Management

Additional Documents:

To help with source protection efforts, more information is available by request or online at www.state.ma.us/dep/brp/dws, including:

1. Water Supply Protection Guidance Materials such as model regulations, Best Management Practice information, and general water supply protection information.
2. MA DEP SWAP Strategy
3. Land Use Pollution Potential Matrix
4. Draft Land/Associated Contaminants Matrix